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DEVELOPMENT
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DP/PROJECTS/7565

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
COLOMBIA

IPF: (1992-96) $11 701 000

(COL/93/018) - Support to the Formulation of the Master Plan for the Development of Civil Aviation

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	24 november 1994
Expected duration:	30 months
Proposed executing agency:	ICAO
Government implementing agency:	Departamento Aeronautica Civil (DAAC)
Government cost sharing:	$23 250 000
Total UNDP budget:	$23 250 000

Project background

In recent years the Government of Colombia has undertaken an ambitious effort to modify its economic model from import substitution to economic liberalization. The framework for this programme is the recently approved Constitution through which a concerted modernization drive has been unfolding over the last couple of years. The UNDP programme in Colombia reflects explicitly these national priorities among which the modernization of public sector entities constitutes one of the areas of concentration. The reform of the public sector has been directed towards streamlining of functions, decentralization and increased efficiency. Given the obvious importance of civil aviation for the successful implementation of a economic liberalization strategy, it has become a matter of priority and urgency to modernize this sector which accounts for about one fifth of the contribution of the transport sector to the GNP.

State investments in the aeronautical sector, up until the 1990s, although adequate were concentrated on infrastructure. However, investments in air navigation equipment and administrative services to private and state customers are not sufficient to meet the demands of the clients, in line with the open-sky strategy applied by the Government. The Civil Aviation Administrative Department (DAAC), responsible for the formulation and implementation of aeronautical policies as well as the operation of infrastructure services, is undergoing a profound crisis due to outdated planning methods, limited budget execution and follow-up, poor evaluation systems and an inefficient management. As a result of situation, the country suffers from lack of security in the air traffic and inefficiency in the administration, thus prompting the reaction and commitment of the National Government to introduce radical reforms in the DAAC.

In view of the crisis in the sector, the Government ordered a special assessment to be

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carried out which was entrusted with the National Planning Department. This document was presented to the National Planning Board headed by the President which approved it as the basis for the reform of DAAC for which it was explicitly acknowledged the need to bring in large-scale technical assistance. Upon request from the Government UNDP approved in early 1992 a small-scale project (COL/91/010) Modernization of Aeronautical Management as forerunner for this current proposal in support of the efforts to modernize civil aviation. This project has been instrumental in recommending the necessary administrative reform of DAAC as well as the provision of short-term international expertise through ICAO for the preparation of the Master Plan for Civil Aviation.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) design the masterplan for the development of the (DAAC); (b) acquire radio-aid equipment, fire-control equipment, ambulances and all other air security equipment required to update the country's airworthiness infrastructure; (c) implement the TRAINAIR programme; and (d) institutionally strengthen the DAAC through training programmes to ensure the availability of professional staff.

Project activities will include: (a) establishing a seven-year masterplan for civil aviation under implementation which sets the targets for investments and technology to ensure compliance with international standards; (b) upgrading airport services and air navigation to meet the increasing demand while complying with international security standards; (c) modernization of DAAC's technology basis and requisite training of its personnel in using such technology; (d) incorporation of TRAINAIR as the basis for training and certification of technical personnel; (e) improvement of the infrastructure; and (f) planning and implementing programmes for recruitment, training and evaluation for DAAC technical and administrative personnel.

Inputs

UNDP will provide 422 work-months of international and national experts and consultants in the areas of civil aviation, operations, security, engineering, planning, communication systems, airdrome, radar, airtransit, and trainair; subcontracts for advice on redesign and remodelling of airports; in-service training for operation and management of air navigation and radar equipment; training based on the TRAINAIR modules and fellowships abroad and specialized areas; equipment for training and air security purposes; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	2 271 500
Subcontract	6 027 900
Training	1 555 500
Equipment	13 354 500
Miscellaneous	40 600
Total	23 250 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A REGIONAL PROJECT OF
THE SOUTH PACIFIC

IPF:(1991-95) $29 000 000

(RAS/92/301) - South Pacific Forestry Development Programme

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	29 January 1992
Expected duration:	Five years
Proposed executing agency:	FAO
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$1 500 000 Source of funds: IPF
Other Donor contribution:	To be determined
Total UNDP budget:	$1 500 000

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
DEPT.

Project background

Forests have significant implications for the well-being of the peoples of Pacific Island Developing Countries (PIDCs). In larger countries (e.g. Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Fiji, and Vanuatu), forests contribute to the national economies by means of job creation, infrastructure development, and income generation through exports of logs and wood products. In smaller countries, forests provide communities with shelter, protection against fragile soils, building materials, food, fuel, and medicine. Moreover, forests have been an integral part of the terrestrial and coastal eco-system in the South Pacific, providing habitable environment and ensuring reproduction of the fishery resources, water supply and biodiversity. However, deforestation and depletion of forest lands, due to unsustainable development activities, mounting population pressure and periodic cyclone disasters, has increasingly become a serious concern to Pacific island countries. Sustainability of forests, not only as an important economic resource but also as part of the fundamental life-supporting environment, is being threatened. Smaller countries are particularly vulnerable because of the size of the land and the fragility of their ecosystem.

The economic and environmental significance of forests in the Pacific had not been well recognised until quite recently. This is partly because forests had always been taken for granted. This situation has led to inadequate, and often non-existent, forest support institutions and capabilities, especially in smaller island countries. Since many of the problems are common throughout the Pacific, it will be much more effective to address these issues through a regional approach, which has been particularly successful in the subregion. Such an approach will enable more efficient use of available expertise and resources by avoiding duplication and promoting intra-Pacific cooperation. Against this background, the UNDP/FAO South Pacific Forestry Development Programme (RAS/86/036), April 1988 - December 1991, was launched as the first project to address the forestry issues on a regional

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cooperative basis. The June 1991 Mini-MAC recommended to adopt a donor collaboratory programmatic approach for the programme formulation based on the identification of subregion's priority needs, and to continue the efforts that had been previously made under the first project. To this end, close consultations have been held with countries, regional organizations (South Pacific Commission, South Pacific Environment Programme, the University of South Pacific, etc.) and the donor community.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) strengthen the national institutional and technical capabilities required for the alleviation of the rapid loss of forest resources, which is threatening the fragile ecosystem and life-support system of PIDCs; (b) accomplish sustainable management of the remaining forest resources; (c) develop new resources to meet the rapidly growing demand for goods and services, as well as income and employment in the forestry sector; and (d) lay the necessary foundation for a Pacific regional forestry unit capable of continually providing support service with reduced external assistance.

Project activities will include:(a) strengthening the national capacity for reviewing and reforming forestry policies, plans and codes for practice, sustainable forest use and management, taking full cognisance of the land tenure system and the need for community level participation; (b) developing subregional (larger countries, high volcanic islands and atolls) guidelines and criteria to assist this process; (c) coordinating the collection, compilation and dissemination of forestry data, and information on the role, contribution and value of forests and trees; (d) developing/ introducing new/improved forest and tree resources, promoting small-scale, community-based forestry production and processing technologies, and supporting marketing; (e) improving national core technical expertise and strengthening institutional capacity through short and long-term training, secondment and consultancies; (f) fostering closer cooperation and collaboration among national, donor and other agencies from within and outside the region; and (g) preparing for the effective transfer of the functions and responsibilities of the regional forestry programme to an appropriate institution.

The project will provide necessary technical support to local NGOs active in this area, in collaboration with international NGOs and the Poverty Alleviation and Equitable Human Development Programme.

Inputs

UNDP will provide one project coordinator, three APOs/UNVs, administrative support; a subcontract; in-service training; and equipment.

Financial data

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Personnel	750 000
Subcontract	100 000
Training	450 000
Equipment	100 000
Miscellaneous	100 000
Total	1 500 000

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